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| **TOPICS 1-3** | Topics 1-3 Test | **BLM 2-18** |
| ASSESSMENT |  |

# Goal • Determine your understanding of concepts in Topics 1-3.

**What to Do**

Answer the following questions.

**Matching**

Write the letter, from column B, in front of the correct definition in column A.

**A B**

1. oldest fibre crop cultivated by humans A. genetic modification

2. development of a seed into a tiny new plant B. stomata

3. wind carried form of plant sperm C. hemp

4. taking the branch of one tree and attaching D. xylem

it to a different tree E. germination

5. common example of a tuber F. potato

6. allows the transfer of gases and water in leaf G. pollen

7. replacing a plant’s genes is called H. grafting

8. vessels made of dead cells to transport water

**True or False**

In the space provided, indicate whether each statement is true (T) or false (F).

9. Photosynthesis takes place with the help of a red pigment called chlorophyll.

10. Plants absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide during a process called respiration.

11. Conifers are a type of plant that produce seeds in structures called flowers.

12. Liner paper is made from a plant called hemp.

13. Many remedies are either extracts from or imitations of chemicals found in plants.

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(continued)

# Multiple Choice

1. Adding organic matter to the soil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil fertility.
2. upsets
3. increases
4. decreases
5. does not change
6. An embryo is a name for:
7. tiny new plant
8. an ovule
9. a sperm cell
10. an egg cell
11. The layer of cells on a tree that transport sugar (food) in vessels is called:
12. xylem
13. cambium
14. phloem
15. heartwood
16. Which of the following in *not* a type of stem?
17. phloem
18. corm
19. rhizomes
20. runner

1. Pollen is produced in the:
2. pollen cone
3. seed cone
4. anther
5. both (a) and (c)
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in the centre of the tree and provides strength  
   to the stem.
7. xylem
8. cambium
9. phloem
10. heartwood

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1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a special kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that  
   takes place through a differentially permeable membrane.
2. Diffusion, osmosis
3. Osmosis, diffusion
4. Osmosis, absorption
5. Absorption, osmosis
6. During photosynthesis, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + water 🡪 food +  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. carbon dioxide, oxygen
8. oxygen, carbon dioxide
9. carbon dioxide, water
10. fertilizer, oxygen
11. Choosing certain plants with particular characteristics to reproduce with one another is  
    called:
12. genetic modification
13. asexual reproduction
14. selective breeding
15. yield
16. Which of the following is a type of sexual reproduction?
17. grafting
18. seeds
19. cuttings
20. layering
21. The production of food by organisms having chlorophyll is called:
22. osmosis
23. germination
24. pollination
25. photosynthesis
26. Which of the following is *not* needed for a seed to germinate?
27. air
28. proper temperature
29. light
30. moisture

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(continued)

1. Which three terms fit with: roots, stomata, cones?
2. absorbing water, releasing water and oxygen, reproduction
3. absorbing water, photosynthesis, reproduction
4. respiration, photosynthesis, reproduction
5. respiration, photosynthesis, seed dispersal

**Short Answer**

1. Describe each of the following asexual reproduction processes.
2. grafting

1. cuttings

1. Explain the difference between:
2. sexual and asexual reproduction

1. flowers and cones

1. Genetic modification is a relatively new technology. Give at least one advantage and one disadvantage:
2. advantages of genetic modification

1. disadvantages of genetic modification

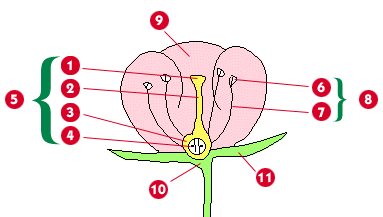
1. Explain how transpiration and osmosis help water move up the plant.

­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Label the parts of the Flower below using the following Terms:**

**\*Stem \*Anther \*Pistil \*Stigma \*Stamen \*Style \*Petal**

**\*Embryo \*Ovule \*Ovary \* Filament \*Pollen Grain \*Leaf**



1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
8. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
10. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**